4）用 hundred, thousand, million 等词构成基数词时，一般都不加复数词尾“-s”。

例如：two hundred, five thousand, six million

5）年份的读法：

1905 nineteen o five

1921 nineteen twenty-one

1949 nineteen forty-nine

1972 nineteen seventy-two

2．钟点表达法：

1）表示几点钟，在英语中用基数词加 o'clock。

例如： seven o'clock 七点钟

2）表示几点几分有几种不同的方法。o'clock和 minute (['minit] 分) 可省略。

例如：7:30 (1) seven thirty 七点卅分

(2) half past seven 七点半

7:15 (1) seven fifteen 七点十五分

(2) a quarter past seven 七点一刻

7:20 (1) seven twenty 七点廿分

(2) twenty past seven 七点过廿分（凡少于卅分，也包括卅分，一般用 past）

7:40 (1) seven forty 七点四十分

(2) twenty to eight 八点差廿分（凡多于卅分，一般用 to）

7:45 (1) seven forty-five 七点四十五分

(2) a quarter to eight 八点差一刻

Phonetics

辅 音 连 缀

英语单词中常有两个或更多的辅音连在一起，这种辅音字母的组合叫辅音连缀。

例如：great	中的	[gr-]	broadcast	中的	[br-]
flag	中的	[fl-]	works	中的	[-ks]
must	中的	[-st]	study	中的	[st-]
class	中的	[kl-]	please	中的	[pl-]

读辅音连缀时必须注意：

1．第一个辅音要唸得轻些，短促些。

2．不要在这些辅音中夹入元音 [ə]。

Classroom English

Let's read the new words and expressions.

让我们朗读生词和词组。

Exercises

1．正确朗读下列单词并注意其中黑体字母的读音：

[ʌ] l**o**ve m**o**ther c**ou**ntry br**o**ther st**u**dy h**u**rry

[ɑ:] gu**ar**d h**ar**d h**al**f p**ar**ty f**a**ther

[n] gu**n** te**n** ma**n** eve**n**i**n**g

2. 朗读下列音标(注意不要在辅音之间夹入元音):

1)

[pl]	[bl]	[pr]	[br]
pli:z	bli:d	praid	braid
pleis	bleiz	prik	brik
plæt	blæk	pres	bred
plæŋk	blæŋk	prouz	brouk

2)

[kl]	[gl]	[kr]	[gr]
klæʃ	glæd	krein	grein
klɑ:s	glɑ:s	kræb	græm
klaim	glaid	kri:m	gri:n
kli:n	gli:m	krou	grou

3. 仿照例句进行口头问答:

1) "What time is it?"

"It is one o'clock (1:00)."

"It is one forty-five (1:45)."

1:00 2:00 3:00 12:00

4:15 5:15 6:15 12:15

7:32 8:35 9:45 12:30

10:40 11:43 12:45 12:55

1:03 2:04 1:05 1:49

2) "What time is it?"

"It is five to two (1:55)."

2:50 3:40 4:35 5:38

6:55 7:38 8:57 9:40

3) "What time is it?"

"It is five (minutes) past one (1:05)."

1:10 1:20 1:25 1:08

3:14 4:18 7:28 6:16

4. 翻 译:

1) 汉译英:

几点钟了?

(1) 十二点 (2) 四点半

(3) 六点一刻 (4) 六点二十五分

(5) 三点差十分 (6) 五点差一刻

(7) 十一点 (8) 八点二十五分

(9) 九点三十分 (10) 二点差十四分

2) 英译汉:

(1) a quarter past three (2) twenty past two

(3) half past one (4) a quarter to four

(5) twenty-five to seven (6) twenty to nine

(7) ten to six (8) five to eight

5. 将下列词组译成英语:

1) 三面红旗 2) 七台拖拉机

3) 十二台机器 4) 十五枚像章

5) 二十一个共产党员 6) 三十二个共青团员

7) 四十六个教师 8) 五十九个公社社员

9) 六十三个人民解放军战士 10) 七十二个工人

11）八十五个学生　　　　12）九十本英语书

6．用正确语音、语调朗读下列对话：

1）—— 'What ↘ time is it?

—— It is 'five past ↘ six. It's 'time for 'morning ↘ drill. 'Hurry ↗ up!

2）—— We 'have a 'meeting at 'half past ↘ seven. It is 'twenty past ↘ seven now. It is 'time to 'go to the ↘ meeting.

—— ↘ Yes, it's 'time for the ↘ meeting. 'Let's ↘ go.

3）—— The 'English 'broadcast ↗ lessons be'gin at 'half past ↘ twelve. 'What 'time is it ↘ now?

—— It's 'twenty-'five past e↘leven. 'Let's get ↘ ready.

Lesson Six

Text

What Is The Date?

I

There are twelve months in a year. They are January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.

II

January 1 is New Year's Day.
March 8 is Women's Day.
May 1 is Labour Day.
May 4 is Youth Day.
June 1 is Children's Day.
July 1 is our Party's birthday.
August 1 is Army Day.
October 1 is our National Day.
December 26 is the birthday of our great leader Chairman Mao.

III

What is the date?

—It's May 5.

May 5 is Marx's birthday.

What is the date?

—It's April 22.

April 22 is Lenin's birthday.

New Words and Expressions

1. twelve [twelv] *num.* 十二
2. month [mʌnθ] *n.* 月份
3. year [jiə] *n.* 年，年度
   New Year 元旦，新年
4. January ['dʒænjuəri] *n.* 一月
5. February ['februəri] *n.* 二月
6. March [mɑ:tʃ] *n.* 三月
7. April ['eiprəl] *n.* 四月
8. May [mei] *n.* 五月
9. June [dʒu:n] *n.* 六月
10. July [dʒu(:)'lai] *n.* 七月
11. August ['ɔ:gəst] *n.* 八月
12. September [səp'tembə] *n.* 九月
13. October [ɔk'toubə] *n.* 十月
14. November [nou'vembə] *n.* 十一月
15. December [di'sembə] *n.* 十二月
16. woman ['wumən] *n.* 妇女
    women ['wimin]
    Women's Day 妇女节

17. youth [ju:θ] *n.* 青年，青春
    Youth Day 青年节
18. child [tʃaild] *n.* 孩子，儿童
    children ['tʃildrən]
    Children's Day 儿童节
19. birthday ['bə:θdei] *n.* 生日，诞辰
20. army ['ɑ:mi] *n.* 军，军队
    Army Day 建军节

Sentence Patterns

What is the date?

It's ...

Notes to the Text

1. 月份的第一个字母必须大写。
2. New Year's Day, National Day（"新年"，"国庆节"）系专有名词，每个单词的第一个字母必须大写。

Grammar

1. 序数词：英语中除了表示数量的基数词 (one, two, three 等) 外，还有序数词，表示数目的顺序。

1）序数词 1—30 列表如下：

1st the *first [fə:st]	14th the fourteenth ['fɔ:'ti:nθ]
2nd the *second ['sekənd]	15th the fifteenth ['fif'ti:nθ]
3rd the *third [θə:d]	16th the sixteenth ['siks'ti:nθ]
4th the fourth [fɔ:θ]	17th the seventeenth ['sevn'ti:nθ]
5th the *fifth [fifθ]	18th the eighteenth ['ei'ti:nθ]
6th the sixth [siksθ]	19th the nineteenth ['nain'ti:nθ]
7th the seventh ['sevnθ]	20th the *twentieth ['twentiiθ]
8th the *eighth [eitθ]	21th the twenty-first
9th the *ninth [nainθ]	30th the thirtieth ['θə:tiiθ]
10th the tenth [tenθ]	
11th the eleventh [i'levnθ]	
12th the *twelfth [twelfθ]	
13th the thirteenth ['θə:'ti:nθ]	

2）除 one, two, three 相应的序数词分别为 first, second, third 以外，其他序数词都是在它相应的基数词后面加上 -th [θ] 构成。但请注意以上表中有“*”符号的序数词（如 fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth, twentieth 等）的拼法和读音。

3）第二十一至第二十九，第三十一至第三十九等，前面的十位数用基数词，后面的个位数用序数词，中间用连字符“-”连接。

例如：twenty-second, ninety-ninth

4）序数词前一般用定冠词“the”。

例如：the first lesson

5）凡编号的东西，一般用基数词表示顺序。

例如：Lesson Two, page 5 (['peidʒ 'faiv] 第五页)，但也可用 the second Lesson 或 the fifth page 来表示。

2．日期表达法一般有两种：

1）序数词在月份后面，例如：October (the) first
May (the) fourth

2）序数词在月份前面，例如：the first of October
the fourth of May

Classroom English

Louder, please.

请大声一点。

Exercises

1．正确朗读下列单词并注意其中黑体字母的读音：

[tʃ] chairman, child, Chinese, bench, teach, March

[dʒ] badge, soldier, bridge, June, July

[r] January, February, April

[z] New Year's Day, Women's Day, Children's Day, our Party's birthday

2. 仿照下列例句进行口头问答：

"What is the date?"

"It is January 1."

1）一月一日　2）二月七日　3）三月十八日
4）四月三日　5）三月卅日　6）六月六日
7）七月廿一日　8）八月五日　9）九月十八日
10）十月二十二日　11）十一月廿四日　12）十二月十日

3. 将下列句子译成英语：

1）今天几号？今天是十二月廿六日。今天是我们伟大领袖毛主席的寿辰。
2）今天几号？今天是十月一日。今天是我们的国庆节。
3）今天几号？今天是七月一日。今天是我们党的生日。
4）今天几号？今天是五月一日。今天是劳动节。

4. 用正确语音、语调朗读下列短文：

1）Birthdays

'May ↗5 is 'Marx's ↘ birthday.

No'vember 2↗8 is 'Engels's (['eŋgəlziz] 恩格斯的) ↘ birthday.

'April 2↗2 is 'Lenin's ↘ birthday.

De'cember 2↗1 is 'Stalin's (['stɑ:linz] 斯大林的) ↘ birthday.

De'cember 2↗6 is 'Chairman 'Mao's ↘ birthday.

2）Army Day

A: 'What is the ↘ date?

B: It is 'August ↘ 1. It is 'Army ↘ Day.

A: The 'P.L.↗A. is a 'great ↘ army. The 'P.L.'A. ↗ men are 'all 'loyal to the ↗ Party and the ↘ people.

B: They are 'Chairman 'Mao's 'good ↘ fighters.

3）'What is the ↘ date?

It is De'cember 2↘6. It is 'Chairman 'Mao's ↘ birthday. 'Chairman ↗ Mao is the 'great 'leader of the 'Chinese (['tʃai'ni:z] 中国的) ↘ people. The 'Chinese ↗ people 'all 'wish ([wiʃ] 祝愿) him a 'long, long ↘ life (万寿无疆).

Lesson Seven

Text

Our Classroom

This is our classroom. It is bright and clean.

There is a portrait of Chairman Mao on its front wall.

Just below the portrait there is a large blackboard. There are many desks and benches in the classroom. We always keep them neat and clean.

There are twenty-five students in our class. We often help each other. We study very hard for the revolution.

Dialogue

T: Look at this picture. It is a picture of our classroom. There is a portrait of Chairman Mao on the front wall. What is there below the portrait?

S: There is a blackboard below the portrait.

T: Is there a loud-speaker in this classroom?

S: Yes, there is.

T: How many students are there in your class?

S: There are twenty-five students in our class. We all study very hard for the revolution.

New Words and Expressions

1. classroom ['klɑ:srum] *n.* 教室
2. bright [brait] *a.* 明亮的
3. clean [kli:n] *a.* 清洁
4. portrait ['pɔ:trit] *n.* 像，画像
5. its [its] *pro.* 它的
6. front [frʌnt] *a.* 正面的，前面的
7. just [dʒʌst] *adv.* 正，恰好
8. below [bi'lou] *prep.* 在……下面
9. large [lɑ:dʒ] *a.* 大的
10. blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] *n.* 黑板
11. many ['meni] *a.* 许多
12. desk [desk] *n.* 书桌
13. bench [bentʃ] *n.* 长凳
14. always ['ɔ:lwəz] *adv.* 永远，始终
15. keep [ki:p] *v.* 保持
16. neat [ni:t] *a.* 整洁
17. twenty-five ['twenti 'faiv] *num.* 二十五
18. often ['ɔ:fn] *adv.* 常常，经常
19. help [help] *v.* 帮助
20. each [i:tʃ] *pro.* 各，各自
21. other ['ʌðə] *pro.* 别人

    each other 互相，彼此
22. very ['veri] *adv.* 很，非常

23. look [luk] *v.* 看
to look at 看

24. loud-speaker ['laud 'spi:kə] *n.* 扩音器

25. how [hau] *adv.* 怎样，怎么
how many 多少

Sentence Patterns

There is . . .	There are . . .
Is there . . .?	Yes, there is.
	No, there isn't.
Are there . . .?	Yes, there are.
	No, there aren't.

How many . . . are there . . .?
How many students are there in your class?
There are twenty-five.

Notes to the Text

We often help each other. 我们经常互相帮助。
"each other" 介释为"互相"，是代词，作宾语用。

Grammar

含有引导词"there"的句子：

1 英语中表示某处有某人某物时，常用带引导词"there"的句子。

例如：There is a portrait of Chairman Mao on the front wall.
这里"a portrait of Chairman Mao"是主语，"there"在句中没有意义。

2 含有引导词"there"的句子变成一般疑问句时，语序为：be＋there＋表示所存在的人或物的名词。

例如：Is there a map on the wall?
Yes, there is.
No, there isn't.
Are there twenty-five students in our class?
Yes, there are.
No, there aren't.

3 含有引导词"there"的特殊疑问句，要把"what"或"how many"等放在句首，其余部分与一般疑问句同。

例如：What is there on the front wall?
How many students are there in your class?

4 "to have 和"there＋be"的区别：
英语中表示某人"有什么"（"所有"的意思）用"to have"；表示什么地方"有什么"（"存在"的意思）用"there＋be"。

例如：We all have Chairman Mao badges.
我们都有毛主席像章。
There are twenty-five students in our class.
我们班里有25个学生。

Phonetics

1. 引导词"there"和动词"be"构成的疑问句的语调：
1）由引导词"there"和动词"be"构成的一般疑问句，

一般用升调朗读。

例如：'Is there a 'loud-speaker in your ↗ classroom?

'Is there a 'blackboard below the 'portrait of 'Chairman ↗ Mao?

2）含有引导词“there”的特殊疑问句用降调朗读。

例如：'How 'many 'students are there in your ↘ class?

2．连　读：

在连贯朗读一个意思有密切联系的词组时，如果前一个词是以辅音结尾，后一个词是以元音开始，则这两个音要连起来读，这种现象叫“连读”，用符号“‿”来表示。

例如：What is this?

['wɔt‿iz ↘ ðis?]

It is a map.

[it‿iz‿ə ↘ mæp.]

如果前一个词是以 [εə] 等音结尾，后一个词是以元音开始，进行连读时则一般把 [r] 音加进去读。

例如：There is a map on the wall.

[ðεər‿iz‿ə 'mæp ɔn ðə ↘ wɔ:l.]

There are many books on the desk.

[ðεər‿ɑ: 'meni 'buks ɔn ðə ↘ desk.]

Classroom English

Spell the word “English”.

拼读“English”这个单词。

Exercises

1．朗读下列音标并注意词尾辅音连缀的读音：

[mæps]　[meiks]　[helps]　[buks]

[teiks]　[spi:ks]　[tɔ:ks]　[piks]

2．朗读下列短语和句子并注意连读：

Good‿afternoon!　Good‿evening!

each‿other

What‿is this?　What‿is that?

It‿is‿a map.　It‿is‿a desk.

There‿is‿a loud-speaker in the classroom.

There‿are many desks and benches in the classroom.

3．回答下列问句：

1）Is this our classroom?

2）Is it bright and clean?

3）Is there a portrait of Chairman Mao on the front wall?

4）What is there on the front wall?

5）Is there a large blackboard just below the portrait?

6）What is there below the portrait?

7）Are there many desks and benches in the classroom?

8）How many students are there in your class?

4．将下列句子变成一般疑问句并作肯定和否定回答：

1）There are ten new words in this lesson.

2）There are twenty benches in our classroom.

3）There is a magazine on the table.

4）There is a blackboard on the wall.

5. 将下列句子改成带"How many"和"What"的疑问句：
   1) There is a magazine on the table.
   2) There are twenty-five students in our class.
   3) There are two League members in my family.
   4) There is a blackboard on the wall.
6. 将下列短语译成英语：
   1) 明亮整洁。
   2) 一幅毛主席像。
   3) 互相帮助。
   4) 在正面墙上。
7. 将下列句子译成英语：
   1) 我们班里有二十二个学生。
   2) 我们教室里有十张书桌和十条长凳。
   3) 我们教室里有一个扩音器。
   4) 书桌上有毛主席著作和英语书。
   5) 学生和教师必须互相帮助。
   6) 你们班里有多少共产党员？
8. 用正确语音、语调朗读下列短文：

'This is a 'picture of a ↘ classroom. It is 'large and ↘ bright. On the 'front ↗ wall, there is a 'portrait of 'Chairman ↘ Mao. Be'low the ↗ portrait there is a 'large ↘ blackboard. There are 'nine ↗ desks and 'eight ↘ benches in the classroom. They are 'neat and ↘ clean.

'Every ↗ day 'sixteen ↗ students have 'classes ↘ here. ([hiə] 这里). They 'often ↘ help each other. They 'study ↗ hard for the revo ↘ lution.

Lesson Eight

Text

Study English for the Revolution

A: Are there many English-speaking peoples in the world?

B: Yes, there are.

A: Can you tell me some of them?

B: Yes, I can. They are the British people, the American people and the peoples of Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

A: Do you speak English?

B: No, we don't. We speak Chinese.

A: Do you study English?

B: Yes, we do. We study English very hard.

A: What do you study English for?

B: We study English for the Chinese and world revolution. With English as a tool, we learn the revolutionary experience from the world's people. With English as a

tool, we propagate Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought.

A: Quite right. Marx says: "A foreign language is a weapon in the struggle of life."

We must always remember his words.

New Words and Expressions

1. speak [spi:k] *v.* 讲，说
2. world [wə:ld] *n.* 世界
3. can [kæn, kən] *aux.v.* 能，会，可以
4. tell [tel] *v.* 告诉
5. me [mi:,mi] *pro.* 我
6. some [sʌm, səm] *pro.* 一些
7. British ['britiʃ] *a. n.* 英国的，英国人
8. American [ə'merikən] *a.* 美国的
9. Canada ['kænədə] *n.* 加拿大
10. Australia [ɔs'treiljə] *n.* 澳洲，澳大利亚
11. New Zealand [nju:'zi:lənd] *n.* 新西兰
12. do [du:, du] *aux.v. v.* 做
13. Chinese ['tʃai'ni:z] *n. a.* 汉语，中国人，中国的
14. with [wið] *prep.* 用
15. as [æz,əz] *prep.* 作为
16. learn [lə:n] *v.* 学，学习
17. experience [iks'piəriəns] *n.* 经验
18. propagate ['prɔpəgeit] *v.* 传播，宣传

19. Marxism-Leninism ['mɑ:ksizəm 'leninizəm] *n.* 马克思列宁主义
20. thought [θɔ:t] *n.* 思想
21. quite [kwait] *adv.* 完全，十分
22. right [rait] *a.* 对，正确
    quite right 完全对
23. say [sei] *v.* 说，说道
24. language ['læŋgwidʒ] *n.* 语言
25. struggle ['strʌgl] *n.* 斗争
26. remember [ri'membə] *v.* 记着，记得
27. word [wə:d] *n.* 字，单词
    words 话

Sentence Patterns

I speak English.	He speaks English.
Do you speak English?	Yes, I do.
	No, I don't.
Does he speak English?	Yes, he does.
	No, he doesn't.

"don't [dount]" 是 "do not" 的简略形式。

"doesn't ['dʌznt]" 是 "does not" 的简略形式。

Notes to the Text

1. English-speaking peoples 讲英语的民族
   "English-speaking" 解释为"讲英语的"，作定语用，修饰 "peoples"。
2. the British people 英国人民
   英语中表示某国人民一般有两种方法：
   英国人民 1) the British (the British people)
   2) the people of Britain ['britn]

美国人民 1) the Americans (the American people)
2) the people of America

加拿大人民 1) the Canadians [kə'neidjənz]
2) the people of Canada

澳大利亚人民 1) the Australians [ɔs'treiljənz]
2) the people of Australia

新西兰人民 1) the New Zealanders [nju:'zi:ləndəz]
2) the people of New Zealand

3. With English as a tool 以英语为工具
此短语在句子中作状语用。

Grammar

1. 行为动词的陈述句、否定句和一般疑问句的结构。
表示动作或行为的动词，一般均称为行为动词，如 study, work 等。

1) 在英语的现在经常时中，以行为动词作谓语的句子，当其主语为第三人称单数时，则行为动词原形后要加 "-s"。
例如：(1) Chairman Mao works in Peking.
(2) My sister studies English, too.
词尾 "-s" 的加法及读音与名词复数加 "-s" 一样。

2) 以行为动词作谓语的句子，其否定结构是：
主语 ＋ 助动词 do (does) ＋ not ＋ 动词原形 ＋ 其他成分
例如：(1) We **do not** have classes in the morning.
(2) My brother **does not** live in Peking.

3) 此种句子的一般疑问句结构是：

助动词 do (does) ＋ 主语 ＋ 动词原形 ＋ 其他成分？
例如：(1) Do you study English?
Yes, I do.
No, I don't.
(2) Does your sister study English?
Yes, she does.
No, she doesn't.

2. 一般疑问句小结：
就某一情况是否是事实提出疑问，可以用一般疑问句。
一般疑问句现在经常时的结构有下列几种。

1) 用"动词 to be ＋ 表语"作谓语时，一般疑问句的结构为：to be ＋ 主语 ＋ 表语？
例如：(1) Is Comrade Li a worker?
(2) Are they commune members?

2) 用动词 "to have" 作谓语时，一般疑问句的结构为：
to have ＋ 主语 ＋ any ＋ 宾语？
例如：(1) Have you any brothers?
(2) Has she any books?

3) 用引导词 there ＋ 动词 to be 引起的句子，一般疑问句的结构为：to be ＋ there ＋ any ＋ 主语 ＋ 状语？
例如：(1) Is there any clock on the wall?
(2) Are there any desks in the classroom?

4) 用指示代词 ＋ 动词 "to be" 引起的句子，一般疑问句的结构为：to be ＋ 指示代词 ＋ 表语
例如：(1) Is this a magazine?
(2) Are those sickles?

5) 用行为动词作谓语时，一般疑问句的结构为：
助动词 do (does) ＋主语＋动词原形＋其他成分？

例如：(1) Do you study English?

(2) Does your father work in Peking?

Phonetics

助动词 do 构成的一般疑问句的语调：

1. 由助动词 do 构成的一般疑问句朗读时用升调。回答时用降调。

   例如：'Do the 'people of Aus'tralia 'speak ↗ English?

   'Does your 'mother 'work in a 'middle ↗ school?

2. 助动词 do 在句首可重读也可不重读，但在句尾时一般要重读。

   例如：'Does he 'study ↗ hard?

   ↘ Yes, he ↘ does.

> **Classroom English**
>
> Now let's do exercises.
>
> 现在让我们来做练习。

Exercises

1. 正确朗读下列音标：

   [ə:] [wə:d] [wə:k] [wə:ld] ['wə:kə] ['wə:kiŋ]

   [ju:] ['stju:dənt] ['kɔmju:n] [ju:] [ju:θ] [nju:]

   [au] [ʃaut] [haus] [sauθ] [nau] [taun]

   [u] [gud] [buk] [luk] [put] ['klɑ:srum]

2. 将下列句子变成一般疑问句并作出回答：

   1) We listen to the broadcast every morning.

   2) They study very hard for the revolution.

   3) The people of New Zealand speak English.

   4) She has a brother.

   5) She gets up at six o'clock every day.

   6) We always keep our classroom neat and clean.

3. 用下列动词造句：

   keep love live work study help

4. 将下列句子中的主语变成第三人称单数，动词作相应变换：

   1) The students often help the retired worker.

   2) My brothers listen to the broadcast every evening.

   3) We study English.

   4) They live a happy life.

5. 将下列短文译成英语：

   我的名字叫王英。我是一个学生。我学习英语。我的姐姐是一个教师。她在一所中学里教英语。我们每天收听广播。我们经常互相帮助。我们必须向世界人民学习革命经验和宣传马列主义和毛泽东思想。我们要努力学习英语。

6. 用正确语音、语调朗读下列句子：

   1) 'Does he 'speak ↗ English?

   2) 'Do the 'people of Aus'tralia 'speak ↗ English?

   3) 'What do you 'study ↘ English for?

   4) 'Do you 'always 'keep your 'classroom 'neat and ↗ clean?

   5) 'Does your 'mother 'work in a 'middle ↗ school?

Lesson Nine

Text

Wang Hung, a Textile Worker

Wang Hung is from Wusih. She is thirty-four years old. She lives in House No. 4, Lane No. 103, Yenan Road. She is a textile worker. She works at the Shanghai No. 51 State Cotton Mill. Now she is a member of the mill revolutionary committee. She usually goes to the mill at 5:30 in the morning. She often goes there by bike. Comrade Wang Hung works very hard for the revolution.

Dialogue

A: What is Comrade Wang Hung?

B: Comrade Wang Hung is a textile worker.

A: Where is she from?

B: She is from Wusih.

A: How old is she?

B: She is thirty-four (years old).

A: Where does she work?

B: She works at the Shanghai No. 51 State Cotton Mill.

A: What does she do there?

B: She takes care of cotton spinning machines.

A: How does she work?

B: She works very hard.

A: When does she go to the mill every day?

B: She usually goes there at 5:30 in the morning.

A: Does she go there by bike?

B: Yes, She does.

New Words and Expressions

1. textile ['tekstail] *a.* 纺织的

   textile worker 纺织工人

2. Wusih ['wu:'si:] *n.* 无锡
3. thirty-four ['θə:ti'fɔ:] *num.* 三十四

4. old [ould] *a.* ……岁的，老

5. house [haus] *n.* 房子，住宅

6. No. ['nʌmbə] *n.* 系 number 的缩写 第……号

7. lane [lein] *n.* 弄，弄堂，胡同

8. Yenan ['jen'ɑ:n] *n.* 延安

9. road [roud] *n.* 路，道路

10. Shanghai ['ʃæŋ'hai] *n.* 上海

11. state [steit] *n.* 国家

12. cotton ['kɔtn] *n.* 棉花

13. mill [mil] *n.* 工厂
cotton mill 纱厂，棉纺厂

14. now [nau] *adv.* 现在，目前

15. revolutionary [ˌrevə'lu:ʃnəri] *a.* 革命的

16. committee [kə'miti] *n.* 委员会
revolutionary committee 革命委员会

17. usually ['ju:ʒuəli] *adv.* 通常

18. by [bai] *prep.* 由，被

19. bike [baik] *n.* 自行车

20. who [hu:] *pro.* 谁

21. take [teik] *v.* 拿，带，摄取

22. care [kεə] *n.* 照管，注意
to take care of 管理

23. spinning ['spiniŋ] *n.* 纺织
cotton spinning machine 纺纱机

24. when [wen] *adv.* 什么时候

Sentence Patterns

When does she ...?
When does she go to school?
What does she ...?
What does she do in the morning?
What does she study?
How does she ...?
How does she work?
Where does she ...?
Where does she live?

Notes to the Text

1. Wang Hung is from Wusih. 王红是无锡人。
2. She is thirty-four years old. 她三十四岁。
3. She lives in House No. 4, Lane No. 103, Yenan Road. 她住在延安路 103 弄 4 号。
"No. 4" 应读作 "number four"
"No. 103" 应读作 "number one o three"
4. the Shanghai No. 51 State Cotton Mill 上海国棉五十一厂。
5. a member of the mill revolutionary committee 厂革会委员

Grammar

特殊疑问句

以疑问代词（who, what 等）或疑问副词（when, where, how 等）开始的疑问句，叫特殊疑问句。以行为动词作谓语的特殊疑问句构成形式如下：

疑问词 ＋ 助动词 do (does) ＋ 主语 ＋ 动词原形 ＋ 其他成分？

例如：What do you study?
When does she go to school?
Where does she live?
How does he work?

注意：如果问的是主语，则语序和陈述句一样，并且不加助动词 do (或 does).

例如：Who lives in this room ([rum] 房间)?

Classroom English
Do you all understand?
你们都懂吗？

Exercises

1. 正确朗读下列词组：

the British people　　the American people
the Chinese people　　the Albanian people
the people of New Zealand
the people of Australia

2. 将下列句子变为一般疑问句并作肯定和否定回答：

1) He lives in Shanghai.
2) Comrade Li speaks English.
3) He works in a bookstore (['bukstɔ:] 书店).
4) He teaches in a middle school.

3. 针对下列句子中的划线部分提问：

例如：Comrade Li Studies Chairman Mao's works hard in the classroom.
Who studies Chairman Mao's works in the classroom?
What does Comrade Li study in the classroom?
What does Comrade Li do in the classroom?
How does Comrade Li study Chairman Mao's works?
Where does Comrade Li study Chairman Mao's works?

1) Comrade Chang teaches English.
2) I am twenty-five.
3) She has two brothers.
4) Comrade Li and Comrade Lu live in House No. 104.

4. 将下列句子译成英语：

1) 你兄弟住在哪儿？他住在南京路 205 弄 30 号。
2) 你母亲多大年纪了？她四十五岁了。
3) 你在哪儿工作？我在国棉十七厂工作。

4）你每天什么时候听广播？

我每天晚上听广播。

5．针对下面短文内容提问：

Comrade Yang is a doctor (['dɔktə] 医生). She works in a commune. She works hard and serves ([sə:vz] 服务) the peasants with all her heart ([hɑ:t] 心).

6．用正确语音语调朗读下列对话：

Learn from Each Other

A: 'Are you a ↗ student?

B: ↘ Yes. I ↘ am.

A: 'Where do you ↘ study?

B: I 'study at the 'Shanghai No. '1 'Middle ↘ School.

A: 'What do you ↘ study?

B: I 'study 'English.

A: 'What do you 'study ↘ English for?

B: I 'study ↗ English for the 'Chinese and 'world revo ↘ lution.

A: 'English is a ↘ weapon in the 'struggle of ↘ life. We must 'study 'English ↘ hard for the revo-↘ lution.

B: 'What do ↘ you study?

A: I 'also (['ɔ:lsou] 也) 'study ↘ English. But 'my 'English is ↘ poor ([puə] 差，贫苦). 'Please 'help me with my ↗ English.

B: We are 'all 'comrades in the revo'lutionary ↘ ranks ([ræŋks] 队伍). Let's ↗ help each other and ↘ 'learn from each other.

Lesson Ten

Text

Serve the People

(A is a peasant.
B is the doctor's mother.
C is the doctor.)

A: Good evening, auntie. Is the doctor in?

B: No, she isn't. She is at a meeting in town. It is nine o'clock now. But she is not back yet. Who is ill?

A: My old father.

B: Look, here she comes!

C: How are you, Hsiao Li?

B: His father is ill.

A: Oh, doctor, he is very ill. He has a high fever.

C: How does he feel?

A: He has a bad headache.

C: Let's go and have a look.

B: Wait a minute. Have supper first!

C: No, thank you. Not now, mother. Let's go and see your father, Hsiao Li.

New Words and Expressions

1. serve [sə:v] *v.* 为……服务，服务
   to serve the people 为人民服务
2. doctor ['dɔktə] *n.* 医生
3. auntie ['ɑ:nti] *n.* 大婶，阿姨
4. town [taun] *n.* 城，镇
5. but [bʌt, bət] *conj.* 可是，但是
6. back [bæk] *adv.* 回来
7. yet [jet] *adv.* 还，仍然
8. come [kʌm] *v.* 来
9. ill [il] *a.* 有病
10. here [hiə] *adv.* 这里
11. his [hiz] *pro.* 他的
12. oh [ou] *int.* 哦，喔
13. high [hai] *a.* 高的
14. fever ['fi:və] *n.* 发烧
   to have a fever 发烧
15. feel [fi:l] *v.* 感觉
16. bad [bæd] *a.* 严重的，坏的
17. headache ['hedeik] *n.* 头痛
18. wait [weit] *v.* 等候，等待
19. minute ['minit] *n.* 一会儿，分(钟)
   Wait a minute. 等一会儿
20. first [fə:st] *adv. num.* 首先，第一
21. thank [θæŋk] *v.* 感谢，谢
   Thank you. 谢谢(你)
22. see [si:] *v.* 看，看见

Sentence Patterns

Let's go.

(让)我们走吧。

Wait a minute.

等一等。

Notes to the Text

1. Good evening, auntie. 大婶，晚上好！
2. Is the doctor in? 医生在家吗？
   这是英语中的习惯用语。
   这里的"in"是副词。"to be in"解释为"在家"。
3. How are you? 是见面时的问候语。
   回答：(I am) Very well ([wel] 好), thank you.
4. He has a bad headache. "to have a headache"
   解释为"头痛"。
5. Let's go and have a look. "to have a look"
   解释为"看一看"。

Grammar

祈 使 句

表示命令或请求的句子，叫祈使句。

例如：Sit down, please!

Wait a minute!

Let's go and see your father.

1. 祈使句主语"you"一般在句子中省略，句首就是原形动词。
2. 祈使句的否定形式，都以"Don't"引起。
   例如：Dont' go!
3. 表示客气，婉转的请求，往往在句首或句末逗号后加"please"，在句首要重读，在句尾不重读。
   例如：Please listen to the broadcast.
   Sit down, please.
4. 还有一种祈使句是用"Let's (Let us)"或"Let me"开始的，表示"让我们……"或"让我……"。
   例如：Let's go and see your father.
   这类句子的否定形式是在"Let's"后面加"not"构成。
5. 祈使句句末通常用句号，但有时为了加强语气，也可用惊叹号。

Phonetics

祈使句的语调

英语中祈使句一般都用降调。

例如：'Wait a ↘ minute.

'Let's ↘ go.

但表示请求或者语气较婉转的祈使句可用升调。

例如：'Sit down, ↗ please!

Classroom English

Translate it into Chinese (English), please.

请把它翻译成汉语(英语)。

Exercises

1. 朗读下列单词并注意其中黑体字母的读音：

[au]	**how**	**now**	**down**	**town**
[ou]	**follow**	**window**	**low**	**below**

2. 填　空：

1) Are you all ______ (这里)?

2) Let's ______ (去) and ______ (看) Comrade Li. He is ill.

3) I am ready. Let's ______ (开始).

4) ______ (让) me ______ (帮助) you.

5) ______ (让我们) ______ (去) to the commune and ______ (帮助) the peasants.

3. 将下列祈使句译成英语：

1) 努力工作。

2) 努力学习毛主席著作。

3) 学习两段毛主席语录。

4) 为工农兵服务。

5) 等一会儿。让我帮你。

6) 去看看医生。你病了。

7) 坐在这儿。别走。

8) 请(你)教我。

9) 请准备好。

10) 请讲英语。

4. 用正确语音、语调朗读下列句子：

1) 'Hurry ↗ up!

2) Get 'ready, ↗ please.

3) 'Dont' ↘ go!

4) 'Let's ↘ begin.

5) 'Let me 'help ↘ you.

5. 用正确语音、语调朗读下列短文：

A Barefoot ['beəfut] Doctor (赤脚医生)

It is 'nine in the ↘ evening. The 'doctor's ↗ mother is at ↘ home. 'Supper is ↘ ready, but the 'doctor is 'not ↘ back ↗ yet. She is at a 'meeting in ↘ town.

A 'young ↗ man 'comes into the ↘ house. His ↗ father, an 'old 'poor ↗ peasant, is 'very ↘ ill. He 'has a 'bad ↗ headache and a 'high ↘ fever. The 'young ↗ man is 'very much ↘ worried.

At 'this ↗ time the 'doctor comes ↘ home. The 'young 'man 'tells her about his ↘ father. The 'doctor's ↗ mother 'wants her 'daughter to have ↘ supper first. But the 'doctor 'thinks of 'Chairman 'Mao's ↘ teaching: "'Serve the ↘ People". She 'goes with the 'young ↗ man to 'see the 'old 'poor 'peasant ↘ first.

home [houm]	家	her [hə:]	她的
young [jʌŋ]	年轻的	about [ə'baut]	关于
into ['intə]	入	wants [wɔnts]	想要
very much worried ['veri mʌtʃ 'wʌrid]	非常焦急	daughter ['dɔ:tə]	女儿
		thinks of [θiŋks əv]	想到

General Review 总 复 习

1．将下列名词变成复数，并且正确朗读：

member	soldier	peasant	flag	bridge
picture	clock	tool	radio	tank
family	child	month	portrait	wall
bench	blackboard	class	country	friend

2．写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式，并且正确朗读：

study	live	love	speak	go
help	begin	listen	teach	make

3．把下列句子变成一般疑问句和带有"what"的疑问句：

1）This is a new picture.

2）These are magazines.

3）That is a blackboard.

4）Those are tools for labour.

4．用适当的联系动词填空，并指出各句中的表语：

1）My father ______ a retired worker.

2）______ you a League member?

3）We ______ workers, peasants and soldiers.

4）My parents ______ commune members.

5）I ______ a teacher.

6）Comrade Wang ______ a soldier.

5．将下列句子译成英语：

1）你家有几个人？

2）你们学校有多少学生？

3）黑板上有多少单词？

4）教室里有多少书桌和长凳？

5）书桌上有多少英语书？

6）你们班上有多少共青团员？

6．将下列短文译成英语：

我的母亲是个农民。她住在北京。她在红旗人民公社 (the Red Flag People's Commune) 工作。这个公社很大。公社有五台拖拉机。社员都有新的自行车。他们过着幸福生活。我的母亲是个共产党员。她工作很努力。她每天认真学习毛主席著作。她忠于人民忠于党。她是毛主席的好社员。

7．用正确语音、语调朗读并回答下列问题：

1）'Does 'Wang 'Hung 'work in a 'cotton ↗ mill?

2）'Is 'Hsiao 'Li a 'student in a 'middle ↗ school?

'Does he 'get up at 'six 'every ↗ day?

3）'How 'many 'members are there in your ↘ family?

'Who ↘ are they?

4）'Do you 'teach 'English in a 'middle ↗ school?

5）'When do you 'listen to the ↘ broadcast?

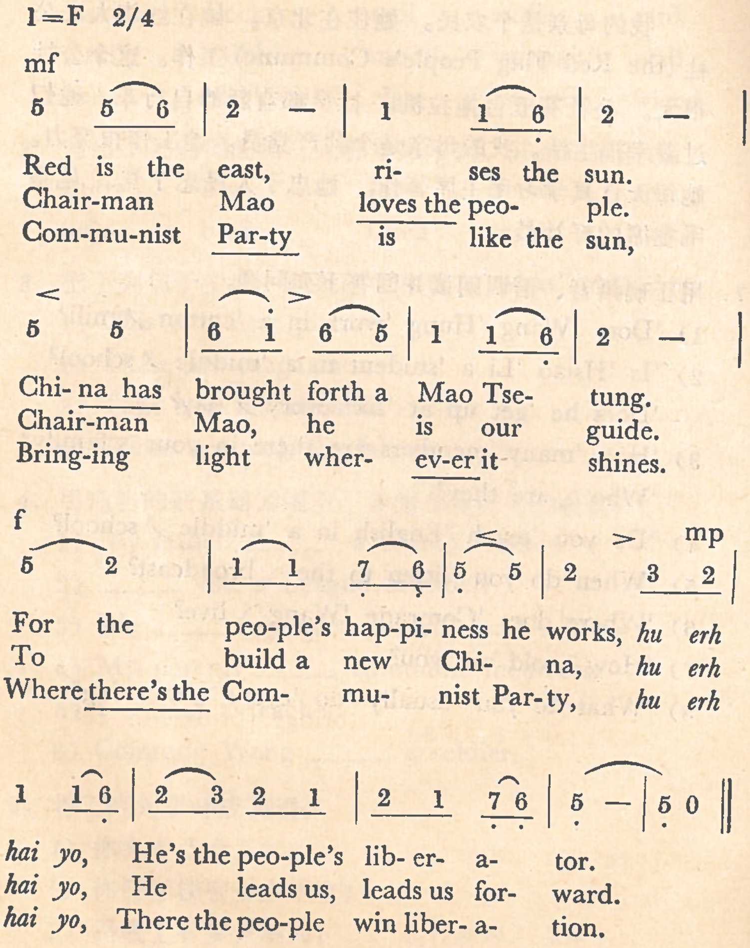
6）'Where does 'Comrade 'Wang ↘ live?

7）'How ↘ old are you?

8）'What do you 'usually 'do 'every ↘ morning?

A Revolutionary Song 革命歌曲

The East Is Red



Vocabulary

A

always ['ɔ:lwəz] *adv.* 永远，始终(7)

American [ə'merikən] *a.* 美国的(8)

any ['eni] *pro.* 任何，一些(4)

April ['eiprəl] *n.* 四月(6)

army ['ɑ:mi] *n.* 军，军队(6)

Army Day 建军节(6)

as [æz, əz] *prep.* 作为(8)

at [æt, ət] *prep.* 在(5)

August ['ɔ:gəst] *n.* 八月(6)

auntie ['ɑ:nti] *n.* 大婶，阿姨(10)

Australia [ɔs'treiljə] *n.* 澳洲，澳大利亚(8)

B

back [bæk] *adv.* 回来(10)

bad [bæd] *a.* 严重的，坏的(10)

bed [bed] *n.* 床(5)

to go to bed 睡觉，就寝(5)

begin [bi'gin] *v.* 开始(5)

below [bi'lou] *prep.* 在……下面(7)

bench [bentʃ] *n.* 长凳(7)

bike [baik] *n.* 自行车(9)

birthday ['bə:θdei] *n.* 生日，诞辰(6)

blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] *n.* 黑板(7)

both [bouθ] *pro.* 两个，双方(1)

breakfast ['brekfəst] *n.* 早饭(5)

to take breakfast 吃早饭(5)

bridge [bridʒ] *n.* 桥(2)

the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge 南京长江大桥(2)

bright [brait] *a.* 明亮的(7)

British ['britiʃ] *a.* *n.*
英国的，英国人(8)
broadcast ['brɔ:dkɑ:st]
n. 广播，播音(5)
brother ['brʌðə] *n.*
兄弟(4)
but [bʌt, bət] *conj.*
可是，但是(10)
by [bai] *prep.* 由，被(9)

C

can [kæn, kən] *aux.v.*
能，会，可以(8)
Canada ['kænədə] *n.*
加拿大(8)
care [kɛə] *n.*
照管，注意(9)
to take care of
管理(9)
child [tʃaild] *n.*
孩子，儿童(6)
children ['tʃildrən] (复数)
Children's Day
儿童节(6)
Chinese ['tʃai'ni:z] *n.*
a. 汉语，中国人，
中国的(8)
class [klɑ:s] *n.*
(一节)课，班级，阶级(5)
to have class 上课(5)
classroom ['klɑ:srum]
n. 教室(7)
clean [kli:n] *a.* 清洁(7)
clock [klɔk] *n.* 钟(3)
come [kʌm] *v.* 来(10)
committee [kə'miti]
n. 委员会(9)
revolutionary committee 革命委员会(9)
commune ['kɔmju:n]
n. 公社(1)
cotton ['kɔtn] *n.* 棉花(9)

D

December [di'sembə]
n. 十二月(6)
desk [desk] *n.* 书桌(7)
do [du:, du]
aux.v. *v.* 做(8)
doctor ['dɔktə] *n.*
医生(10)
drill [dril] *n.*
操练，训练(5)

E

each [i:tʃ] *pro.*
各，各自(7)
each other
互相，彼此(7)
experience [iks'piəriəns]
n. 经验(8)

F

family ['fæmili] *n.*
家庭(4)
father ['fɑ:ðə] *n.* 父亲(4)
February ['februəri] *n.*
二月(6)
feel [fi:l] *v.* 感觉(10)
fever ['fi:və] *n.* 发烧(10)
to have a fever 发烧(10)
fighter ['faitə] *n.* 战士(4)
first [fə:st] *adv.* *num.*
首先，第一(10)
flag [flæg] *n.* 旗(2)
front [frʌnt] *a.*
正面的，前面的(7)

G

get [get] *v.* 得到(5)
to get ready 准备好(5)
to get up 起床(5)
go [gou] *v.* 去(5)
guard [gɑ:d] *n.*
卫兵，警卫(4)
Red Guard 红卫兵(4)
gun [gʌn] *n.* 枪(3)

H

half [hɑ:f] *adv.* 一半(5)
hammer ['hæmə] *n.*
锤，鎚(3)
happy ['hæpi] *a.*
幸福，快乐(4)
hard [hɑ:d] *adv.*
努力地(4)
headache ['hedeik] *n.*
头痛(10)
help [help] *v.* 帮助(7)
here [hiə] *adv.* 这里(10)
high [hai] *a.* 高的(10)
his [hiz] *pro.* 他的(10)
house [haus] *n.*
房子，住宅(9)
how [hau] *adv.*
怎样，怎么(7)